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Choucalcyon therefore falls as an absolute synonym of *Dacelo* (type by monotypy *D. gigas*).—W. DEW. MILLER, *Amer. Museum of Natural History, New York City*.

The Bobolink breeding in Southeastern Pennsylvania.—The western side of the Delaware in southeastern Pennsylvania is flanked by the "Uplands" which rise from the Coastal Plain along the 100 foot contour. These Uplands reach westward to the Blue Ridge, one hundred miles away — a well-watered, rolling country of low hills and mature valley streams. The land is one of farms — wheat, corn, meadow pasture and grassland. At my home at Cheyney, on the border of Delaware and Chester Counties, a typical rural district, I have often seen and heard the Bobolink for a few days during its northward passage in May. This year (1914) several pairs have remained and are nesting in a wide field of clover just back of my house. I hear the tumultuous song of the birds throughout these early summer days and see the male perched on tree tops, wheeling and hovering over the field and dropping into the grass, all the while voluble and ecstatic as the Bobolink always is at this season. There appear to be several pairs, but I have made an indifferent search for nests and have not as yet found one. The birds, however, have been with us for the past three weeks and every day this gladsome voice is a continual delight.

I have never understood just why the Bobolink did not remain with us when clover and meadow grass were so alluring. They are here this year and I, for one, am glad of this added touch of more northern summers.—SPENCER TROTTER, "*Pennyscroft*," *Cheyney, Penna.*

Evening Grosbeaks in Pennsylvania.—In February last a flock of about 400 Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*) remained for some days about Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa. Smaller flocks were also observed during periods of deep snow in Lycoming and Bedford Counties and some specimens secured.—B. H. WARREN, *Everhart Museum, Scranton, Pa.*

Nuttall's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys nuttalli*) wintering in King Co., Wash.—For the last two years, a pair of Nuttall's Sparrows have spent the winter about our garden. Noticing them for the first time, during the late Autumn of 1912, and thinking it an unusual occurrence, I made an entry of it in my note-book. At the end of a week, I was greatly surprised to find them still frequenting the shrubbery, as I had thought them to be merely stopping for a rest, on their journey southward. As the weather was steadily becoming colder, so much so that a light snow fell, I was able to encourage them by feeding. In consequence they became fairly tame, and seemed quite content to remain.

Early, the following spring, I noticed that they were building in an ivy-covered house on the lawn. Two broods of young were raised, the parents becoming exceedingly tame at this time. The entire family remained

together, until early autumn, all but two of the flock then disappearing. I have every reason to believe them to be the same pair which remained during the previous winter, as they displayed the same traits and acted in precisely the same manner. Together with several Song Sparrows, they spent most of the day in a willow copse, over a damp place, at the near corner of the orchard, always repairing, however, to the ivy-covered house to roost.— THEO. E. W. REYNOLDS, *Kent, Wash.*

The Bahama Swallow in Cuba.— While Governor General of the Philippine Islands W. Cameron Forbes took much interest in the bird fauna of the group and he made for the Museum of his Alma Mater — The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, at Harvard University — large and very valuable collections of Philippine birds, and found, he says more real rest and relaxation, during his short vacations, in bird collecting than in any other pursuit.

Since his retirement from the Governorship of the Philippines, Mr. Forbes has kept up his active interest in bird collecting and last winter during a hurried trip, which included a stop of a day or two each, in Cuba and Jamaica and a few days in Guatemala secured for us no less than one hundred and twenty skins.

In Cuba Mr. Forbes collected only at Nipe Bay in the northeastern end of the island. There he secured on March 7 and 8, 1914, skins of twenty species of birds, most important of which are two specimens of the Bahama Swallow, *Callichelidon cyaneoviridis* (Bryant) which I believe has not been recorded before from Cuba. The skins both taken March 8, 1914, are Nos. 65504 and 65505 M. C. Z. and are ♂ and ♀. Mr. Forbes says that this swallow was exceedingly abundant and generally distributed at Nipe Bay, feeding in the manner of its kind or resting on the telegraph wires.

Bryant, Cory and others who have written on the birds of the Bahamas, mention the swallow as present in those islands in the winter months, but as less abundant there than in spring and summer. It must breed rather late as Bryant states that in specimens killed so late as April 28 the genital organs showed no signs of the near approach of the breeding season.

Whether the Bahama swallow is resident in northeastern Cuba or only occurs there as an abundant winter visitor we cannot say. Mr. Forbes' discovery deprives the species of the distinction of being the only genus of birds peculiar to the Bahamas.— OUTRAM BANGS, *Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass.*

The Coahuila Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon fulva pallida*) in Texas.— My collector, who has been in Kerr County, Texas, since the first of last March, sent me among other bird-skins, a fine series of Cliff Swallows, which at first I thought were *Petrochelidon lunifrons tachina* Oberholser. On examining them carefully however, I saw they were different, for they were too large and much paler than this subspecies. I sent them to Mr. Outram Bangs, who identified them as *Petrochelidon fulva pallida* Nelson;